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The Daily Colonist

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VOL. XC., NO. 58.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

HAVE YOU

A GOOD PEN?

We carry a full line of Genuine Waterman's Fountain Pen. The only Fountain Pen that has stood the test of years. Almost an absolute necessity to every business man. Fountain Pens, \$2.00 and up.

We can Satisfy you

In Gold or Silver Pens and Pencils, because our stock is so large both in European and American importations.

See our line of Gun Metal Pencils, Silver Pencils, as low as 50c.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
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the Fruits of all seasons here. If you like good things you will find the best here, and we give you the best pickings at all times.

BANANAS, dozen	25c.
PLUMS, basket	25c.
APPLES, 4 lbs.	25c.
PEARS, 4 lbs.	25c.
PEACHES, box	\$1.00
NETTED MELONS, each, 10c. and	15c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH GROCERS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

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IRON AND STEEL	IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
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LOGGERS' AND	LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
MINING SUPPLIES	GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

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Guaranteed over Two Years Old.

Melcher's Red Cross

Red, Green and Violet Cases.

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R. P. RITHET & CO., LD., PACIFIC COAST AG'TS.

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FROM 4c PER ROLL UP. HANGING AT LOWEST RATES.

W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St

FOR SALE

City and Country Property of all descriptions.
MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest current rates in small and large amounts.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 Government Street.

Property placed in our hands for sale will receive prompt attention.



INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS

AND SUPERS.
Try their Extra Quality at \$1.00 per lb.; same standard as used by Royalty.

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B. C.

New Baled Hay

FIRST OF THE SEASON, VERY CHOICE.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

Calling Out The Reserves

Twenty-Four Battalions of Turkish Troops, Summoned to the Colors.

Reported That on Recapture of Krushevo Entire Population Was Massacred.

A Fierce Battle Said to Have Occurred in the Vicinity of Monastir.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—Twenty-four battalions of reserves in the vicinity of Anatolia have been summoned to the colors.

The reported attacks made by the insurgents on the railroads and the inadequate protection afforded by the Turkish authorities, have compelled the railroad officials to order a suspension of traffic on the Salonika, Monastir and Uskub lines. Despatches received here from Belgrade, Serbia, say that the Turkish minister there has secured the detention of a quantity of arms and ammunition destined for Bulgaria.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 18.—Reports received here from Constantinople, and believed to be authentic, confirm the previous statements to the effect that when the Turks recaptured Krushevo they slaughtered the entire population without exception. It is believed that among those killed were the employees of the government tobacco establishment, which were under European control, as the proceeds from these establishments were assigned to the service of the Turkish debt.

A fierce battle is reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Monastir.

Three Turkish battalions attacked a thousand insurgents, and after the fight had raged for six hours, the Turks were repulsed with the loss of 210 men killed or wounded. The insurgents' loss is not given.

London, Aug. 18.—Fourteen strikers were killed and 100 to 150 injured in a military onslaught which occurred in the vicinity of Kieff as late as August 11, according to a Russian correspondent of the Times. The troops fired several volleys into the strikers at close quarters. The correspondent regards this occurrence as a significant comment on the officially inspired reports that matters had resumed their normal aspect in the disturbed districts of South Russia.

POOL SELLING CONDEMNED.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Former representative Frederick C. Gilpatrick, of Boston, appeared before Governor Bates today and presented a petition bearing the signatures of 2,000 citizens asking the Governor to put a stop to pool selling and other forms of gambling at the race tracks.

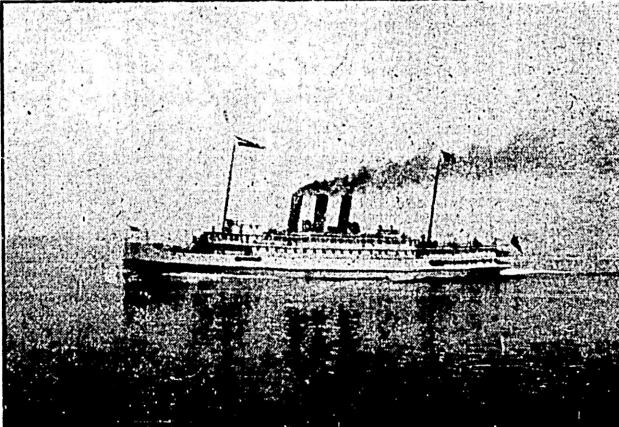
EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Two hundred delegates are in attendance at the eighth annual conference of the International Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brasses Workers and Brass Molders' Union of North America, which began here today. The convention devoted the morning session to the examination of credentials.

PRINCESS DOING WELL.

Munich, Bavaria, Aug. 18.—Princess Rupprecht, of Bavaria, who returned with Prince Rupprecht last week from Japan by way of the C. P. R. and New York, has been operated upon for appendicitis by Dr. Kiliani, of New York. The Princess became ill in Japan and Dr. Kiliani, who was in Japan at the time, accompanied her to Munich. The Princess is doing well.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.



C.P.N. Co.'s New Ferry Steamer, Which Made a Record Run From The Terminal City Yesterday.

The fine new steamer Princess Victoria yesterday lopped much time off the past record for the run between the terminal city and Vancouver, when she made a new record of three hours and 48 minutes, from the time she was under way when the lines were loosed in Vancouver harbor until she rounded the ocean dock at this port, and slowed up as is requested by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of all masters of vessels entering the harbor, for bringing her great speed to a halt.

The best time previously made, which was done under the most favorable circumstances, was the run of the steamer Monna, of the Canadian line, which ran from the ocean docks here to Vancouver in four hours and one minute, and, as all mariners know, this steamer had a ripping full tide with her when she made that run. Previously the old Yosemite held the blue ribbon, with a passage of four hours and twenty minutes, made by Captain Broadhurst nineteen years ago.

Now, though, the new liner with the three masted masted hull, the Princess Victoria—has cut up all past performances and on her first day's run, and without any effort to do anything other than an ordinary voyage for a vessel of her great capabilities. Had she gone with the great speed developed on her trial trip of Monday throughout the voyage, she would have made all past performances look small, for on her trial run she developed a speed which has since been placed at 19.25 knots. While it is not considered to be necessary by her owners to travel at such a great speed throughout her service on the ferry run between Victoria and Vancouver, the fine performance of the steamer shows what she can do when her machinery is working with its greatest pressure of steam.

Yesterday she developed 145 revolutions to the minute, which is ten less than was done on the trial, and the log of her voyage will doubtless be of great interest to Victorians and mariners, especially to those who go down to the sea in ships. The Princess Victoria left the wharf at Vancouver and got under way at 1:30 p.m., there being a strong flood tide against her. She passed the Sand Heads at 2:45 p.m. At 3:23 p.m. she passed Gossie Reef, a distance of over twelve miles away, which was made in 38 minutes, an average of between eighteen and nineteen knots an hour. Then, at 4:01 p.m., she was passed at 4:31 p.m., and the outer wharf rounded at 5:18 p.m. Thus the voyage from the wharf at Vancouver until she steamed into the inner harbor here, was made in 48 minutes, which is thirteen minutes better than the fastest time ever made between the two ports.

As the distance between Vancouver and this port is seventy-two nautical miles, it will be seen that the record achieved by the steamer Princess Victoria is an enviable one, and will mark the finely-appointed vessel—which, when completed, will be a floating hotel as well as a fast traveler—the fastest craft on the Pacific coast, excepting, of course, the torpedo boat destroyers, which are built to secure abnormal speed.

The illustration of the fine new ferry steamer which is to give Victorians such a good connecting service with the terminal city, is made from a photograph taken by Mr. J. Savannah, the well-known local photographer, under exceptional circumstances. Mr. Savannah took his camera with him on Monday afternoon when the steamer left Esquimalt on her trial run, and he rowed out from the Dalles road to the beacon erected on the Brochelle ledge, where he clambered up the iron ladder to a vantage point and waited until the new steamer came swinging past the beacon at a speed of a little better than nineteen knots an hour, when he caught the snapshot reproduced herewith. That the photographer had to be speedy in manipulating his shutter is easily to imagine when one realizes how the liner cut through the water as she dashed by the beacon at such a great burst of speed.

The steamer is to continue on the regular schedule for the present. She is carrying a much larger staff than the former ferry steamer, the Champlain, which is to be placed in dock to have some repairs made to her.

LORD SALISBURY.



LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

London, Aug. 18.—The condition of Lord Salisbury continues to be undeniably grave. The bulletin issued by his physicians this morning merely says the patient passed a restless night and that his condition is much the same as yesterday.

PRINCE CHING THE NIGGER IN WOODPILE

Mongolian's Stubborn Resistance Reason For Russia's Slow Movements.

Peking, Aug. 18.—The arrangements made by the United States Minister-Congress for the signing of the treaty between China and the United States, providing for the opening of Mukden and Tatung Tao on the date of Russia's promised evacuation of Manchuria, ends this stubborn resistance by China which, for some time past, has been successful. Prince Ching first argued Russian opposition to the opening of these ports. He then said that he was not informed that Russia had consented to the opening. Finally he refused on the ground that China was unable to open tows which were held by another.

When the present settlement was proposed with the explanation that China must presume that Russia intended to fulfill her evacuation agreement, Prince Ching reluctantly gave in.

Tatung Tao is a small town which does not promise much business to attract foreigners, but you can find them. Its opening is mainly important as a victory for the open door principle.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Italians Principals in a Bad Affair Near Watertown, N. Y.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Tony Puma, an Italian, was enticed into the woods near Massena this morning by two men, who shot and killed him. It is believed the shots were fired by the woman's husband, Justino Ellis, to procure a considerable sum of money which Ellis believed Puma had in his possession. A posse is searching the woods for Ellis. The victim will probably recover.

PISTOL IN HAND HE STOPS HIS CAR

St. Louis Man Forces Recalcitrant Motorman to Obey Signal.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—Beverly S. Warden, who was arrested Saturday night because he wanted to board a street car and none would stop for him, and who finally drew a revolver and forced a motorman to come to a halt, was acquitted in the police court today.

In discharging Warden, Police Judge Tracy said:

"Any street car motorman brought before me on a substantiated charge of passing passengers on the street corner, will be fined to the limit of the law. Citizens have rights that are paramount to those of a street car company."

H. T. CRAWFORD DEAD.

Prominent Barrister of Whalpaq Passed Away at Owen Sound.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—(Special)—Winnipeg people were deeply grieved today upon learning the news of the sudden death of Horace T. Crawford, barrister, of this city, at Owen Sound.

Attorney-General Campbell, legal partner of Mr. Crawford, and Dr. Crawford, a brother, left today for Owen Sound.

SHAMROCK GETS TIME ALLOWANCE

Reliance's Larger Spread of Sail Gives Challenger 13.4 Minutes.

New York, Aug. 18.—The official measurements of the Reliance and Shamrock III, which were announced tonight at the New York Yacht Club, show that the Reliance will have to allow Shamrock III, one minute and forty-five seconds over a thirty mile course.

The Reliance and Shamrock III, were measured today in the Rye Basin by C. E. Mower, the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club. It was found that Shamrock III, was slightly longer on the water line than the American boat, but the latter proved to have nearly 2,000 square feet of sail more than the challenger, and it was this sail spread that taxed the American boat.

The announcement of the time allowance in favor of the challenger caused, but little surprise. The boats are now ready for the international contest for the America's cup, the first of which will be on Thursday.

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COTTON MILLS WITHOUT SUPPLIES

More Profitable to Sell Raw Material Than Finished Products.

New York, Aug. 18.—M. C. Borden, commenting today on the closing down of the mills in New England, said that the action of the cotton mill owners was undoubtedly due to the scarcity of cotton supplies and their determination not to buy cotton at the present prices.

"Mill owners cannot buy the raw supplies at, say 12 cents a pound, and sell the print cloth at 34 cents per yard. By so doing they would be losing money, and of course such a condition of affairs necessitates one course; that is to close the mills. I think it would be more profitable to sell the raw cotton at the prevailing prices than to manufacture it into the commercial article, and sell it at the present price. Should the present condition in the raw cotton market continue, there is no doubt but that it would cause a serious condition in the print cloth and textile industry."

DECLARES IT A "FABRIC OF FRAUD"

Counsel For the Prosecution's View of Story Told By Humberts.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The Humbert trial is approaching its close. The last witnesses were heard today and the addresses of counsel were begun. Advocate-General Blaud opened for the prosecution. Maitre Labori follows tomorrow. It is expected that the case will reach the jury Thursday, unless the promised revelations of Mme. Humbert cause delay.

Maitre Labori, who is a severe arranger of the Humberts, and an analysis of their transactions, his conclusion being that the entire "Crawford" story was a tissue of falsehood and an invention. Maitre Labori (brother of Mme. Humbert) getting his name from an English schoolmaster named Henry Robert Crawford, whom Roman met in Argentina. Later, the Humberts elaborated the fabric of fraud. Roman and Emil Daugreue impersonating the two "Crawfords."

Mme. Humbert today continued her interruptions and renewed her declaration that she would speak after counsel had closed their addresses.

SHOOTER ACQUITTED.

New York, Aug. 18.—Jefferson Sanders, colored, who on May 2, after being shot by a white man, was today released from custody by Recorder Goff, the jury having failed to find an indictment.

TEXT OF C. P. R. HOTEL CONTRACT

Document Upon Which By-Law Giving The Ratepayers' Sanction For Concessions is Based.

Following is the full text of the contract entered into by the corporation of the city of Victoria and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of a large tourist hotel on the James Bay flats. The contract, duly executed, will, it is expected, be received by His Worship Mayor McCandless in time to present to the council at its regular meeting next Monday evening.

This agreement made the day of August, 1903, between the corporation of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, hereinafter called "the corporation" of the one part, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company hereinafter called "the company" of the other part.

Whereas the corporation has expressed its willingness to grant to the company a site for an hotel in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, together with certain other privileges as hereinafter set forth, in consideration of the company agreeing to build and operate such hotel on the site so to be granted, and this instrument has been executed for the purpose of setting forth the true agreement between the corporation and the company in reference to the aforesaid matters; now therefore this agreement witnesseth:

1. The corporation will forthwith fill up or cause to be filled up the piece of land hereinafter described and intended to be granted to the company, to the average levels of the surrounding streets to be hereinafter described, and forming a portion of the land in Victoria aforesaid known as "the James Bay flats" and shown on the plan now marked exhibit "A" filed in the office of the city engineer of the corporation and signed by the president of the company and the Mayor of the corporation for the purposes of identification, such filling up, save as to the nature of the material used, to the reasonable satisfaction of the architect employed by the company to superintend the construction of the said hotel. The corporation shall not, however, be required to fill up space where in the construction of the hotel, and but for such space, excavations would have been necessary, and it shall be left to the company's architect to determine what filling up may be dispensed with.

2. The corporation will, before the said hotel shall have been completed, construct and thereafter maintain and keep in good repair good and sufficient roadways and sidewalks (as shown upon the said plan) surrounding the land to be granted and conveyed hereunder. Such roadways shall, if of macadam, be equal to the best macadam roadways in the city, and shall, if of wooden blocks, be equal to the best roadways of wooden blocks in the city. The sidewalks on Government and Hotel streets abutting on the land to be conveyed by the corporation to the company shall be of concrete and equal to the best concrete sidewalks of the city.

3. The corporation will, within four months from the final passing of the bylaw hereinafter mentioned, grant and convey to the company (and the company will accept when it is delivered by a good and sufficient deed in English, free from incumbrances, the piece of land required for the site of the said hotel, and which is described as follows: Commencing at the southeasterly corner point of the extension of Government street, where it joins Belleville street (on the south side of the said former James Bay flats), and running in a northerly direction along the line of the said extension of Government street, four hundred and forty (440) feet to the corner point of a street intended to be made to run easterly and to be called Hotel avenue; thence running easterly along the southerly line of such intended new street at an angle parallel to Humboldt street five hundred and fifty-three (553) feet, more or less, to the southeasterly corner of the said new street at its intersection with a street intended to be made as an extension of "Douglas street" thence running southerly three hundred and sixty (360) feet along the westerly line of the said intended extension of Douglas street to Belleville street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Belleville street five hundred and fifty-eight (558) feet to the point of commencement, and which said piece of land will contain five (5) acres more or less, and is more particularly delineated and described in the plan marked exhibit "A" mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof.

4. In dealing with the remainder of the said James Bay flats the corporation will not at any time hereafter permit buildings to be erected thereon which shall be a detriment to, or which shall lower the value of the property herein agreed to be conveyed by the said hotel, and will cause to be inserted an apt clause (running with the land) to this effect in every conveyance from the corporation of any portion of the remainder of said flats.

5. The corporation will supply to the company or its successors or assigns for use in connection with the hotel so to be erected as aforesaid, the water, sewer, gas, and steam, and from such water, gas, and steam, the time being may be constructed and in operation for the purpose of supplying water in Victoria, a good and sufficient supply of fresh water for hotel and domestic purposes, without cost or expense to the company, its successors or assigns, for a period of fifteen years from the completion and opening of the said hotel.

6. The corporation shall grant immunity to the company, its successors or assigns for the like period of fifteen years mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, from the payment of all municipal taxes (including local improvement, school taxes and sewer rates), levied upon land and improvements, and which would but for this agreement be payable by the company or its successors or assigns, or the occupants of the same in respect of the land hereinafter described, and which is to be conveyed by the corporation to the company, and of all improvements which may hereafter be placed thereon. Such immunity shall extend to and embrace all taxes, rates and assessments, which but for this agreement the said corporation or any subsidiary body now has or may during such period have power to levy or assess in respect of the said lands and improvements or any part thereof.

7. The corporation undertakes as a condition of this agreement that from the time the said hotel is ready for operation and during such operation the company or its successors or assigns (or the manager for the company as the case may be), will receive an hotel and liquor license, subject only to such preliminary conditions, and to the payment of such fees, and the execution of such preliminaries as shall be imposed by the city or other holders or applicants for similar licenses in the said city of Victoria.

8. In consideration of the foregoing the company covenants and agrees with the corporation that it will within one month from date, when said land so to be conveyed to the company, has been granted and conveyed to the company, commence the erection and building of the hotel, and with due diligence (provided the said filling up is duly proceeded with to the satisfaction of said architect as aforesaid), proceed with the erection to completion of a first-class modern hotel of stone or brick, with all conveniences necessary thereon, upon the piece of land hereinafter mentioned and described, and that such hotel shall be erected at a cost of not less than three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00), and will in every sense be a modern and first-class hotel, and that unless prevented by inevitable accident or by any causes beyond the company's control, the same will be maintained and kept open by the company at all times and after the same shall have been constructed, for a period of fifty years as and for the purposes of an hotel, and that no part of the land so granted and conveyed to the company by the corporation shall be used for any other purpose than for the said hotel and buildings appurtenant thereto.

9. In the event of the hotel being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other cause the company shall within a reasonable time repair or replace the building so destroyed with a building of the value of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) at the least, and from the time of the completion of the same shall thereupon and thereafter continue to maintain the same as an hotel as herebefore provided.

10. This agreement, after the same has been duly executed by the company, shall be embodied in a bylaw having for its object the adoption of the same by the corporation, and after the said bylaw has received the assent of the ratepayers of the city of Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act the same shall be executed by the corporation.

11. The said lands shall be filled in, as aforesaid within one year from the date hereof, otherwise this agreement shall, at the option of the company, be null and void and of no effect, and the land, if then conveyed to the company, shall be recovered to the corporation.

In witness whereof the corporate seal of the corporation of the city of Victoria, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been affixed hereto, under the hand of the proper officers thereof respectively.

The corporate seal of the corporation of the city of Victoria "Was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

The corporate seal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

NANAIMO HAS A GREAT GRIEVANCE

Complaints of Unfair Treatment By Victoria And Threatens Retaliation.

Nanaimo, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The great feeling of dissatisfaction held against Victoria for a long time by Nanaimo business men, came to a head tonight. At a red-hot public meeting held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, it was charged that Nanaimo was being systematically neglected by Victoria. When arrangements were being made for the entertainment of parties made for the benefit of the city, the Nanaimo business men, who were discriminated against, were being discriminated against.

It is shown, it was alleged, in the case of the delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, who are coming to the coast. Nanaimo is left out of the itinerary, though the party is in charge of the Victoria Board of Trade. Telegrams sent in protest remain unanswered.

The suggestion of a leading member of the Board of Trade that Victoria business houses get no more business until the city's importance is better recognized, met with ready acquiescence.

WESTWARD, HO!

Rush to the Land of Promise in Many Special Trains.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The second of the harvesters' excursions to the West today carried about 2,000 people. All the excursionists centre in Toronto. Yesterday's complete excursion, which 1,812 people were taken to the West. There will be more special trains tomorrow.

te, apply to
M. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT,
 22 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

A COMPACT INDEED!

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes declares that it is absurd to deny that a compact exists between the Conservatives and the Socialists. We agree with Mr. McInnes. It is absurd to deny such a thing, the only greater absurdity being to allege it. The appearance of so-called Socialism as a political force in British Columbia is due entirely to the treachery of the Liberal party to the working men whom it induced to vote for the wonderful hybrids called Labor-Liberals in previous elections. When a political party instead of appealing upon firmly held principles of policy to all classes of the people, makes an appeal for support to the members of a particular class on the ground of class privilege at the expense of the State, it must make that class dominant or lose its support. That is the b. c. of politics. For generations in Great Britain, particularly in England, the Tory party made such an appeal to the class of landed proprietors. The consequence was that the interests of landed proprietors governed the policy and legislation of Great Britain. Every body acquainted with the political history of Great Britain must have heard of the political cry: "The masses against the classes!" In modern civilization there are, however, no "masses." We are all classified. We all have class interests, which, to a certain extent, overlap and intrude upon the equal rights of citizenship. The cry should have been, "The equal rights of all against the privilege of some!" and statesmen so interpreted it, even if demagogues did not. Personally we should have the strongest objection to being ruled by mine-owners, railway corporations, farmers, mechanics or laboring men as such. But as citizens of the country, with special knowledge of how the general good is affected by the interest and advantage of their own classes, they should intelligently participate in government. In our complex civilization, the attempt to differentiate any one class as the basis of all social activities is monstrous and absurd. It is what statesmen and good citizens have been debating since the beginning of time. The attempt to do so by means of the word "labor" is not so much monstrous and absurd as painful. Every human being who is born into the world is bound to the wheel of regenerative toil. Some reject their destiny and the wheel passes over them, body and soul, destroying both. It depends not upon what a man has, but upon what he is. It is true, we have an idle rich class, so have we an idle poor class. The end of them both is the same, and the one is destructive and detrimental not less than the other. No one can differentiate between the labor of a capitalist, a steamboat captain, a farmer, a mechanic, or a day laborer. These are specimens of mutually interdependent activities through which the economic fabric of society coheres. The misty notions held by Labor, with the capital 14, now crystallizing in hardly less formless doctrines under the name of socialism, are in part a reaction against injustice, but far more due to a partial and one-sided interpretation of the functional activities of the body politic. There is no short cut to Utopia, and justice and equal dealing are the only state of affairs. Such state-ship every political party ought to strive after. It is precisely such state-ship that the Liberal party has not striven after. It made an alliance with an element who were in politics as a class, conscious of its own interests as such, to the exclusion of the interests of the country as a whole. By refusing to implement the terms of that agreement, the Liberal party is not absolved from its consequences as against itself. Its quondam allies, tricked by the party, propose as their immediate objective to rend the Liberal party in pieces. But what has the Conservative party to do with that? What is it to the Conservative party that the Liberal party has eaten sour grapes and that its teeth are set on edge? The Conservative party possesses a coherent and self-consistent body of doctrine, which it preaches to all sections and classes of the people, to farmers, mechanics and laboring men, to manufacturers and capitalists. It regards the activities of them all from the point of view of national efficiency and development, which are of course impossible of achievement without justice, liberty and equal dealing, regulating the relations of all classes and individuals. A party possessing such views as those goes before the people absolutely upon its own merits. Socialism is the reaction against treacherous Liberalism. The Conservative party requires no alliance with the one any more than with the other. The country will entrust its affairs to the guidance of the Conservative party. Of that there is no doubt whatever, either as regards British Columbia, or as regards Canada as a whole. When it does so, if the Conservative party remains true to its own ideals and principles, the socialist propaganda in this country will disappear. There is always a cause for as sore like that on the body politic. But if the blood is purified, and sound

principle and equal justice made the measure of government, such sores will disappear. They are the result of bad blood between classes, the reaction of compromise upon just principles. It is the mission of the Conservative party to bring about a healthier state. That mission it could never fulfill if it descended upon the same tactics of bargaining and haggling by which the Liberal party has first deceived and then injured the country.

THE TIMES' DEFENCE.

There is always a certain amount of satisfaction in having people do exactly what it was designed and calculated that they should do. We anticipated that the Times would take exactly the line it has taken in defending the attack made upon the right to vote of twenty-five citizens of Victoria. The evil consequences have of course been gained of malpractices of all descriptions. They are guilty of those things because they are Conservatives. That is the first part of the defence. It is the usual frame of mind of the rudimentary bigot. Any person who differs from you in opinion must necessarily on that account be guilty of immoral practices. To a certain kind of intelligence this is axiomatic. It does not require demonstration. It is not a nice kind of intelligence. It breeds persecution. In this case, as the Liberal party cannot persecute the Conservative party, it persecutes hapless individuals whom it imagines must be guilty of perjury, because perjury must have taken place where Conservative agents have been at work. The second part of the defence is that the persecuted individuals have no right to complain because information has been laid against them in the interests of political purity. There is no humiliation to them in having the truth of their solemn affidavit questioned. Of course not. It is often necessary in the cause of social purity to lay criminal informations against individuals. But the consequences are rather serious if ample proof is not provided first. If, in the interests of law and order, I lay a criminal information against my neighbor, alleging him to have been guilty of burglary, if I am wise, I do not do so upon mere surmise. Because the excuse, if the charge against him is not proved, that I laid the information in the general interests of the community, is not one that will protect me against the consequences of its slanders. In one instance out of the twenty-five, the charge against the man who applied to vote has been withdrawn already. Investigation proved it to have been absolutely unfounded. It is hardly enough for a political party to dismiss such a thing in an airy way, saying, "You were charged with perjury in the interests of the community and of electoral purity." Certainly, if absolute proof existed of invalid applications made in bad faith, it would be the duty of both parties to purify the lists. But to make twenty-five random accusations of wrong-doing upon mere surmise is a different matter, and for the Liberal party organ to defend such an outrage by a libel upon the practices of Conservative agents only makes it worse.

THE NEW HOTEL.

Through the letter of a citizen of Victoria, now visiting Quebec, we learn that Mr. Hayter Reed, the manager of the Chateau Frontenac there for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will have the plans for the Victoria hotel submitted to him as a practical expert in hotel management. He is said to have remarked that the company contemplated the expenditure in Victoria of three-quarters of a million dollars. It evidently finds the hotel business a paying one, as it is about to double the size of the Chateau Frontenac, which is unable to accommodate the people drawn to Quebec by the railway company's enterprise there. This Victoria correspondent says that if the people of Victoria could only see what the C. P. R. is going into the tourist business had for the city of Quebec, there would not be one dissident vote against the hotel bazaar. It brings a great deal more business to the city than it reserves to itself. Everybody in the city benefits, including the proprietors of other hotels. If this is a fact in Quebec, it should be equally a fact in Victoria, and it demolishes the one argument of even apparent validity against the proposal now about to be submitted to the people of Victoria.

The Kootenay Mail, a Liberal newspaper, published in Revelstoke, has begun a rosis and bridges campaign against the present government. As the present government had nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the estimates for roads and bridges, and the controlling force in the Kootenay Mail had, its attacks lack conviction. When the Mail remarks that Mr. M. B. B. "confined the Revelstoke riding to the smallest grant allowed this district for some years," it is making a somewhat ludicrous mistake as to the identity of the gentleman who did the "confining."

As reported in the Times, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes said: "It is all nonsense for Mr. Green to come to Nanaimo and tell the Conservatives that there is no such compact. The evidence of it is plain enough everywhere, and it has been distinctly acknowledged by Mr. Hawthorthwaite. The Conservatives that I have met are ashamed and disgusted over the matter, and there is quite likely to be a serious row here in Nanaimo before long." We wonder whether the following statement by Mr. Hawthorthwaite was his authority for this assertion: "The statement published in the Nelson Daily News to the effect that the Socialist party in British Columbia have formed an alliance with the Conservative party is simply an absurdity. The insinuation that I have made an arrangement with Premier McBride is absolutely false and untrue. The Liberal press is circulating these fairy tales throughout the province to prepare the public for the impending defeat of the party in the coming elections. The Liberal party, not only in England and in the United States, but also in Canada, is doomed to speedy extinction. It is a party without a future, owing to the fact that it does not now express any vital or essential principle de-

manded by the masses. It is a reform party merely in name, and has become purely a reactionary movement of the middle classes to divert some of the spoils of the capitalist into their own pockets."

In what country in the modern world except the United States could such an extraordinary circumstance as has happened in Montana have occurred without comment? Half a dozen criminals broke out of prison and are somewhere in hiding through the country. One of them has written a letter offering to give himself up provided a certain city detective will fight a duel with him. The challenge has been accepted. The days of chivalry were as nothing to this. The escaped convict seems to have no doubt that if the detective agrees to fight him a duel he will fight it fairly; while the detective, on the other hand, seems to be quite confident that if he is killed, the convict will loyally implement his agreement, and surrender to the authorities. The United States certainly produces an extraordinary brand of convicts, and, be it said, an equally extraordinary brand of detectives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CAID.

Sir, Referring to the letter appearing in the proceedings of the City Council, as reported in yesterday's Colonist regarding the means of exit (in case of alarm) from the Edison theatre, the management wishes to have it distinctly understood that every person who is known to be present for the comfort and safety of its many patrons. As the employees of the house are trained for emergency fire extinguishers are placed in convenient places, the doors open outward and the theatre could, if necessary, be emptied in two minutes. The chairs are never in the aisle, for they are severely fastened on the floor.

It is true that, by reason of the great attractions presented, many times the theatre is crowded, but at no time is there any danger of overcrowding. It is safe to state that even if some "wretch" should start the cry of fire, that any of the patrons of the Edison would not be the least even inconvenienced, so thoroughly trained are all connected with this rendezvous of high-class vandellism.

W. E. ELY.

Mgr. Edison Theatre.

CARY CASTLE RESERVES.

Sir, In your notice of the 16th instant, under the above heading, you justly refer to the site of the castle in the city for view, etc. The distant Olympians, the broad waters of the Straits peopled with the commerce of the Orient, the richly cultivated lands sloping up to the very windows of its terraced grounds, form indeed the surroundings of a noble residence, a political prize to be coveted.

But, sir, there is one thing that cannot escape notice—the want of security for these unrivalled views and for that privacy that should be maintained. These gentle, well protected slopes, the view from the respect, are beautiful sites for other houses and it must be clear that any building whose bulk premises would be no great distance from the dangerous windows, could not fail to be a serious detriment to the residence of the governor of the province. I would therefore urge upon the government the desirability of acquiring those lands lying between the southern confines of the present property and the block free and unimpaired for the advantage of the province. I would particularly invite the attention of the present finance minister, the Hon. Captain Pattison, to this matter, as, from residence in the house he is specially qualified to appreciate the matter, and trust that he will urge its importance, as a general provincial matter, upon his colleagues before it is too late.

THOS. C. SORRY.

PRESS COMMENT.

The kitchen maids of the fine houses of Spokane have banded together, encouraged, doubtless, by the success of the telephone girls' union. Two evenings a week "off" is the slogan, and the women of the street hours will be at the rate of 15 cents per hour. If the domestics and cooks decide not to dictate what a family shall eat, and if, at meal time, the house-holders may consider themselves fortunate under the new order of affairs.—Portland Oregonian.

It speaks well for Canada when a dictatorate as conservative as that of the Canadian Pacific railway takes the notable step of putting the common stock of the road on a 6 per cent basis, and that at a time when many believe marks the "tail-end" of a term of unusual prosperity. No body believes for a moment that the directors would have increased the dividend unless they were fully convinced that they would be able to maintain it in years to come.—Montreal Herald.

Mr. Borden scored a controversial point when he drew attention to the fact that only 6 per cent of the Western wheat is carried east by the Canadian Pacific by the all-rail route. It was effective because so little is understood by the general public of the real conditions which govern the transcontinental railway problem. It is a matter of grades rather than of distance.—Toronto News.

It was easy to determine by resolution just how long a servant should work and just what her duties should be, but it was found impossible to put the rules into practice, and both mistresses and girls saw at once that the scheme of regulating the work of cooks and maids according to union labels was wholly impracticable. It brought about conditions upstairs and down that were intolerable, and the movement collapsed because experienced persons felt that the union advances were attempting to do what was impossible.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

It is good that the people of Canada should be kept accurately informed of the splendid growth of our trade and commerce, and particularly of the prospects of the staple of our export trade. A knowledge of it tends to inspire confidence in the future of our country and to encourage enterprise. Figures, as a rule, make dry reading, but every Canadian must regard the record of this country since Confederation, and especially during the past few years, with pride and interest.—Ottawa Citizen.

MEN AND THINGS.

The Queen is a most indefatigable letter writer. Thirty or forty letters from her pen is no unusual daily occurrence, and she often sends off a number of telegrams, too, while Miss Knollys, who is her favorite attendant, has often written over 100 letters a day, all of which are under a special personal supervision. The Queen, in particular about her writing paper, and only likes to use one particular sort, which is rather rough, of a creamy color, with the address stamped in red at one corner. She writes often in the most affectionate strain, and she has several friends whom she calls by their Christian names.

However questionable may be some claims to Royal descent, no one is bold enough to doubt that the blood of kings flows through the veins of the Right Hon. Charles O'Connor, the "O'Connor Don," who can trace his descent in a flawless line from the ancient Kings of Connaught. Time says Cassell's Saturday Journal when the O'Connors were by far the most powerful family in Ireland, and their traditions are worthily supported by their representatives of today. The O'Connor Don, who is a man of over twenty years, is a notable member of parliament, and his name is associated with many useful Acts and more parliamentary commissions.

For Sale

10-Acre Blocks, admirably suited for Fruit, just outside city limits.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government Street.

SCHOOL OF MINING

Kingston, Ontario

1. Four years' course for a degree (B.Sc.) in (a) Mining Engineering, (b) Chemistry and Mineralogy, (c) Mineralogy and Geology, (d) Chemical Engineering, (e) Civil Engineering, (f) Mechanical Engineering, (g) Electrical Engineering, (h) Biology and Public Health.
2. Three years' course for a diploma in (a) Mining Engineering, (b) Analytical Chemistry.
For Calendar apply to the Secretary, School of Mines, Kingston, Ont.

ST. MARGARET'S

COLLEGE

TORONTO

A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls, thoroughly equipped in every department.

The Class Rooms, built specially for the work, large grounds for recreation and games; only teachers of the highest academic and professional standing employed, and their names and qualifications all given in the prospectus. The musical course is the same as that prescribed for the musical examinations of the University of Toronto. There is a large Music Hall and eighteen sound proof piano practice rooms.
The following courses are taught:
Academic, Music, French and Instrumental, Art, Physical Culture, Elocution and Domestic Science.
MISS GEORGE DICKSON,
Lady Principal.
GEORGE DICKSON, M. A.,
Director.
(Late Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.)

OREGON. PORTLAND.
St. Helen's Hall.

Has a Normal Kindergarten Training Class in connection with its Academic Department, separate residence. Two years' course. Model kindergarten provides practice work. For details address:
ELEANOR TERBETTS,
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By our method a bookkeeper or billing clerk will more than double his efficiency. Can add and subtract 100 figures in 10 seconds? Find the result of the 95 x 88 following in 20 seconds. If you 71 x 79 can't write us and we will assist 19 x 14 by return mail, free.
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PORTLAND. OREGON.
212 Washington St.

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The Michaelmas Term will begin on Wednesday, September 2.

For all particulars apply to the principal, MISS GORDON,
(Late of Newham College, Cambridge.)

Victoria Day School

FOR GIRLS.
10 Harrison Street.
Conducted by Mrs. Blacklock, Principal; Miss Messenger, Assistant Teacher; Miss Killo, Drawing; Miss Hill, Music. Certificate pupil. Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.
The Michaelmas Term will begin on Wednesday, 2nd September, 1903. For all particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. Blacklock, 220 Forth Street.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY

VICTORIA, B. C.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies. Thorough English, French, German, Latin, Art and Music Departments on best footing. Course of Music same as Montreal Conservatory. Diplomas conferred on Students completing Senior Course. Special Courses also in Harmony, Pipe Organ and Stringed Instruments. Complete Business Course, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting. Largest list of pupils in positions in city. Special Course in Elocution and Physical Culture. Every variety of Fancy Needlework taught.
School term opens Sept. 1st, 1903. For prospectus apply to the Academy.

DeKOVEN HALL

A Select Boarding School for Boys.
Combines School Discipline with Home Influences. Character Building. Chief Aim, Selection of a Distinctive Feature. Receives Twenty Boys of Good Character. Prepares them for College or Business Life.

Naval Discipline. Cadets instructed in the management of Boats and Coached in Crews, Singles and Doubles.
Building well equipped. Located on the east shore of Lake St. Charles. Pure water, good drainage, wholesome food and outdoor exercise contribute to the health of pupils.
Instruction thorough and personal. Twelfth year begins September 10th. For booklet and information address
D. S. PULFORD,
South Tacoma, Wash., R. F. D.
Long distance telephone.

Advertise in the Colonist

Why You Should

Buy your Groceries at our Stores.
BECAUSE—You have large selected and well bought stocks to choose from.
BECAUSE—Our Groceries are sold on small margins of profit, giving the purchaser the benefit of our buying.
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To make room for our New Goods, we offer for a few days Christie Brown's celebrated Biscuits at these exceptional low prices:
Sultanas
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SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

A History Making Sale of

FURNITURE

This is Our Inaugural Midsummer Sale of Furniture, Which Marks a New Era in Furniture Selling in Victoria.

Sale Starts Today



Broom Furniture

We were fortunate in securing the first shipment of new Surfaced Oak Furniture ever brought to British Columbia. The appearance is equal to quarter-cut oak, and the prices are astonishingly low.

We show a three-piece Bedroom Suite at \$16.75, and three other patterns at \$24.75, \$28.75 and \$34.75.

IRON BEDS

Single, three-quarter and full size, all same price:
\$3.75 from \$5.75.
\$5.75 from \$7.50.
\$7.50 from \$10.50.
\$10.50 from \$12.50.
\$12.50 from \$15.00.
\$15.00 from \$16.50.
\$16.50 from \$22.50.
\$22.50 from \$30.00.

All Brass Bed Canopy Tops, 2 in. Pillars, 1 only, full size, \$90.00 from \$120.00.

Dressers and Stands

White Enamel, \$15.00 from \$18.50.
\$25.00 from \$30.00.
\$27.50 from \$32.50.
\$30.00 from \$35.00.
\$32.50 from \$40.00.
\$34.00 from \$45.00.
\$35.00 from \$50.00.
\$37.50 from \$50.00.
\$41.50 from \$50.00.

Solid Mahogany Furniture

5-Drawer Bureau, swell front, colonial style, oval mirror, \$90.00 from \$75.00.
\$35.00 from \$42.50.
Dressing Table, \$15.00 from \$17.50.
Handsome Colonial Dressing Table, cheval glass, \$75.00 from \$100.00.

Sideboards

Hardwood, \$10.00 from \$15.00.
Polished Oak, bevelled mirror, \$19.75 from \$25.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, serpentine front, carved top, large bevelled glass, \$22.50 from \$30.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, very rich board, \$35.00 from \$47.50.
Quarter-cut Oak, handsomely carved, \$47.50 from \$60.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, colonial style, \$65.00 from \$80.00.
Very Rich Hand-carved Board, \$90.00 from \$150.00.
These are a few examples of over 100 different styles of Sideboards, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$225.00.

Buffets.

Quarter-cut Oak, two shelves, \$9.75 from \$15.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, two shelves, \$12.50 from \$17.50.
Quarter-cut Oak, drawer and cupboard, \$17.50 from \$22.50.
Quarter-cut Oak, swell front, two cupboards, 3 drawers, bevel glass, \$35.00 from \$42.50.
Quarter-cut Oak, new leaded glass front, \$40.00 from \$55.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, hand carved, 6 drawers, 2 cupboards; a very handsome piece, \$65.00 from \$90.00.
Quarter-cut Oak, hand carved, drawers, \$110.00 from \$150.00.
Fifty other styles in Buffets, all at reduced prices.

Extension Tables

Polished Elm, golden oak finish, \$5.75 from \$7.50.
\$7.50 from \$9.50.
\$8.75 from \$12.50.
Polished Oak, \$12.50 from \$17.50.
\$18.50 from \$25.00.
\$22.50 from \$30.00.
\$25.00 from \$35.00.
\$28.50 from \$50.00.
\$50.00 from \$65.00.
And twenty other qualities.

Solid Oak Dining Room Chairs

From \$20.00 to \$55.00 per set, all worth at least one-quarter more.

China Closets

Polished Oak, 4 shelves, carved front, \$19.75 from \$30.00.
Mahogany, colonial style, \$32.50 from \$60.00.
Cathedral Oak, hand carved, \$45.00 from \$75.00.

TO CAMPERS

A regular car service is given daily by the Tram way Company to Oak Bay and the Willows. Car leaves Government Street terminus for Oak Bay and the even hour and every twenty minutes thereafter; for the Willows at 10 minutes past the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter. Campers making use of this service will find it a great boon, as the terminus at Oak Bay, as well as that at the Willows, are both within easy distance of the favorite camping resorts.

B. C. ELECTRIC RV. CO., 35 Yates Street

A. T. GOWARD, Local Manager.

FOR SALE

Four Lots on Yates and View Streets, With Dwellings
—on Same—

A BARGAIN

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST

Beef Scraps

We have just received that shipment beef scraps. Leave your orders.
Sylvester Feed Co., 87 39 YATES STREET
TEL. 413.

Empress Sank Chinese Warship

In Collision Which Took Place
on Monday Off China
Coast.

Commander of the Huang Tai
and Thirteen Men Were
Drowned.

The R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, R. N., the White Liner which became the royal yacht of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Victoria, was in collision with the Chinese man-of-war Huang Tai, 150 miles north of Hongkong, when running down the Chinese coast from Amoy to her destination in the far east. The Chinese warship sank nineteen minutes after the Empress collided with her, going down with her commander—who steadfastly refused to be rescued—and thirteen of her crew. The remainder—150 in number—were rescued by the boats of the Empress of India, which vessel sustained injuries, and will be taken to Kowloon for repairs, but which did not endanger her safety in any way.

The Empress of India sailed from Amoy on Monday, July 27th, with 1,200 tons of cargo, 26 saloons, six intermediate and 110 Oriental stateroom passengers. The voyage was uneventful until the collision, the Empress having arrived at Yokohama, carrying good weather across the Pacific, on her scheduled time, and after calling at Amoy and Nagasaki, she proceeded to Amoy, and after landing her Chinese freight in the Peking River, she proceeded to Amoy, and thence southward along the China coast, to Hongkong, her destination in the Orient. She was less than half a day's run from her destination when the collision occurred. The Chinese warship, the Huang Tai, was seen bearing on a parallel course southward. The Empress was speeding along at the back of the Chinese warship, and was nearing a parallel position to her, when suddenly the Chinese warship was seen to approach, and she struck the bow of the Empress with her bow.

The Empress received considerable injuries to her upper works amidships, as the colliding warship slid along the side of the Empress, and when clear of the White Liner she began to fill, being badly damaged as a result of the impact. She went down in nineteen minutes. The Chinese sailors were panic-stricken, and the commander of the Huang Tai refused to leave his vessel. He went down on board of her, together with thirteen of his crew. Many of the others of the crew of the Chinese vessel threw themselves into the sea, and were nearly all rescued by the sailors of the Empress, which had lowered her boats to rescue the drowning Chinese. Others escaped from the Huang Tai in her own boats.

The officers of the Empress of India are: O. P. Marshall, R. N., R., commander; Wm. Davidson, R. N., R., second officer; H. L. Davis, extra second officer; A. Greenstock, R. N., R., third officer; H. Davidson, fourth officer; Adamson, chief engineer; Basil Hord, purser; E. D. Carter, R. A., M. B., surgeon; C. A. Warren, chief steward; and Miss L. M. Edwards, stewardess. The saloon passengers who were rescued from here on the vessel were: Andre Cheredane, Dr. H. C. Dubose, Mrs. H. C. Dubose and child, Dr. Carl Deutzer, C. J. Dunlop, Mr. Edward Enzger, Archibald Fifth, Miss Carrie Herman, Mrs. Kelly, Misses Una, Edna and May Kelly, C. Kay Kienang, Mrs. Menzies, Misses A. A. F. Menzies, E. W. Nash, J. J. Patterson, L. C. Parrot, Paul Reiss, Dr. Mary Stevenson, Edwin Tharp, Miss R. Taylor, Dr. O. H. Wilson, Mrs. O. H. Wilson and Miss P. O. Wilson.

Weak Stomach And Kidneys

Toned Up and Made Healthy and
Strong by the Great Tonic

Ferrozone

"For ten years I suffered acutely from stomach trouble," writes Mr. Maxwell Thompson, of Toledo. "I always had a headache and dull feeling after meals. My appetite was poor, and I didn't relish my food. It was all due to a weak, defective stomach. I read about Ferrozone, and ordered six boxes from my druggist. It was no time at all before I felt much better. Ferrozone made a new lease of life. I am stronger, brighter and feel more like work than before trying Ferrozone. It is a splendid tonic, the best I ever used."

"Between bad kidneys and a weak stomach," writes Douglas Whittemore, of Belmont, "I was reduced to a skeleton this spring. A friend strongly advised Ferrozone, so I commenced to use it. Ferrozone soon cured my stomach trouble, and made my kidneys perfectly healthy. I have since gained twenty pounds in weight, and enjoy the best of health. I believe Ferrozone saved my life, and I gratefully recommend it."

Why so sick when Ferrozone can cure you? Don't be foolish any longer. Get some Ferrozone today and take it regularly. Ferrozone assures health and cures for 50 cents for three weeks' treatment. Six boxes sent postpaid for \$2.50 by the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

The Week At Ottawa

Meagre Details of Grand Trunk
Submitted by the Gov-
ernment.

Some of the Methods of the
Grafters Workers at the
Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, August 8.—The government's Grand Trunk Pacific proposal will not come up now before Tuesday, the 11th instant. Sir Wilfrid Laurier tried to instigate a march on the Opposition Thursday night, by suggesting that the discussion on the measure should be resumed that afternoon, having just previously laid upon the table of the house a mass of information regarding the route of the proposed line. The data does not appear to be particularly valuable, inasmuch as it consists of experience of independent engineers, a few surveys, and the map prepared as far back as 1891, when the modern grain carrying railway with its small curves and easy grades was unknown. Mr. Borden, the Prime Minister, if the volumes laid upon the table constituted the mountains of information possessed by the government in regard to the rocky mountain section alone, he had only reached the hills. Then the leader of the Opposition suggested that the right hon. leader of the house might say when the mountains were to be conquered, and the route of the line to be followed, and there is little doubt but that the mountains of information referred to exist only in the imagination of the Prime Minister.

The meagreness of detail which has been given to the house in respect of the new transcontinental project, has resulted in anything like a satisfactory understanding as to the true character of the government's undertaking.

The New Brunswick section was being discussed the other night each speaker had his own particular set of distances from Chaudiere to Edmundston, and Edmundston to St. John, and St. John to the Atlantic. The speaker for the government was Mr. Borden, and he was absolutely correct. The house has been assured that the several miles had been prepared from official maps in the railway department, and that the route was the shortest to proceed to St. John by way of Chaudiere than by taking the direct route from Edmundston down the valley of the St. John. If Mr. Borden's contention is right, then Euclid's axiom that any two sides of a triangle are greater than a third, is completely disproved. Mr. Borden was of course endeavoring to prove that Montreal was the only viable terminus for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and in doing so he was forced to play all sorts of pranks with geography.

If an examination be made of the route proposed by the government, it will be seen at a glance that it is preposterous to discuss the prospective cost without a full survey, being made. From the north of Lake Abitibi to Winnipeg the country is particularly well watered, and it is not improbable that millions of dollars will have to be spent in excavating the route. The level of the land is practically a Hudson's Bay wilderness. Forty miles from Quebec the new railway will pierce an uninhabited forest, except for a few Indian villages. The route proposed is a wilderness. So far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows the interests to be served are an unknown quantity and value. A full survey of the route is a proposition, built better than he knew. The same line of argument applies to that portion of the road from Quebec to Montreal. There, the government is going to build a road, and have applied the principle that this is not a time for deliberation but a time for action. But what will action cost? The people of the province of Quebec, no minister of the crown is able to state within ten million dollars the probable outlay, and yet the country is asked to endorse the policy of spending the country's credit from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 as a desirable investment. Enough said. Perhaps those who follow the vague game of poker or the game of chance, and who have aspirations in life Sir Wilfrid's suggestion is vague and empty.

As one goes further into details, we encounter more serious obstacles. To encounter them in retrospect and go back to the construction of the Canadian Pacific line, there are a few too young to recall the difficulties which the engineers who brought about that great work had to contend with. They operated in a wilderness, but they had this advantage that the route selected was contiguous to the main line of the railway, and the line of steel highways which pierced the northern States, under such conditions was an easy matter to lay down supplies. But the route proposed for the Grand Trunk Pacific line, the route which the government has determined to throw a line of railway through a country devoid of any of the advantages referred to. Consequently it will be necessary to construct wagon roads through almost the entire route from Quebec to Winnipeg, and here we meet an expenditure of millions of dollars again. Millions, why it is millions at every turn. Sir Wilfrid Laurier toys with the idea of the people of the province of Quebec, and he is accused of treating these millions in a venal mood, but compared with his late confederates he is in this respect a mild-mannered simon.

The willingness of the Ministerialists to cheer even the most imprudent part of the scheme was shown by the applause which greeted the announcement that the government would practically pay 75 per cent. of the cost of the western or prairie section of the road. It was just the same as if the announcement had been that the government was to pay 75 per cent. of the cost of the entire line. But pandemonium broke loose when the Prime Minister in a confidential voice, suggested that the government would be content to pay 25 per cent. of the cost of construction would be shouldered by the old Grand Trunk Railway company. Such a generous concession must be of great appeal to the business community of this country. It rivals in magnanimity the action of a man who, receiving a handsome fortune as a prize, asked the government to buy the prize, and represented it to be as something which came from the heart and was to be treated as an act of grace for which he should receive thanks.

But there is a more serious phase to be considered than any we have yet entered upon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when Hon. A. G. Blair threatened to resign, asked the minister of railways to place his conscience on "Easy street" and lend his support to a policy to which he was unalterably opposed. The same Blair, however, when he was in the midst of his whole speech, Sir Wilfrid had one object in view, which was to mislead Canada. In doing so he was successful. The great speech of Andrew Carnegie which appeared in the London Times on the 25th ult., in which the iron and steel magnate suggested the abandonment of the building of railways to Canada by the United States, was seized upon as an excuse for perpetrating an outrage which had been decided many years before. Isn't it a lamentable situation? Sir Wilfrid, the leader of the Opposition, adopting such a course. Would any of his friends consider such a situation possible? With Sir Wilfrid, however, a line of conduct seems in consonance with his duty to the public.

These are the days of plenty for

Scrofula

Makes its presence known
by many signs, glandular
tumors, bunches in the neck,
cutaneous eruptions, in-
flamed eyelids, sore ears,
catarrh and wasting diseases.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Effects permanent cures.

crafters who are willing to do the heeler work of the Liberal party. Within the last few weeks it has been shown that the post office department, the interior department and the census department have been perfect marks for those who wished to get rich at the expense of the government. There is nothing too good for those who had sufficient ingenuity to pull the wires properly, and numerous have been made in short order by those who are "next" the game. It is hardly probable that those who get the grafts in the first instance reap all the profits, and it will be interesting to know who the take-off goes and who are the ministers that get it. Several returns have been brought down within the last few hours which suggest that the Liberal government is as shameless, so far as the exploitation of public service is concerned. The more valuable the franchise asked for, the more readily it is granted and under this state Canada is losing millions of dollars that pass into the hands of private individuals.

Some time ago Mr. Lancaster moved for a return showing the true inwardness of the deal whereby Mr. Arch. McNece, of Windsor, Ont., secured exclusive fishing rights on a large section of James Bay from North Bluff, 300 miles east, to Moore's Bay, opposite Solomon's Temple Islands, were his. He held the privilege of catching fish in fisheries in that immense territory for twenty-one years, in return for which he paid a rental of \$10 per annum. Mr. McNece applied for a lease of the same in the early part of last year. He was then content to ask for nine years. Commander Wakeham, a fishery inspector who has often visited near the Bage, known to the public, pointed out that the application covered an immense area and refused to recommend a lease for a longer period than seven years. Mr. McNece, however, pulled the wires and secured a lease for three times the period suggested by the fishery inspector. A few days later he secured a concession from the Indian Affairs department to give him authority to transfer his rights to some unknown party. The result was that Mr. McNece, who had been granted the lease of the fishery industry of James Bay ended in a sale of the franchise to an American company. Mr. McNece has made a handsome profit by his deal, and his American friends are in possession of privileges which thousands of Canadians would like to possess. Such is the administration of the Liberal party of Canada under the Laurier government.

Another interesting return is that which deals with the transfer of large tracts of land in the Northwest Territory of the Saskatchewan Valley Land company. This is one of the biggest steals ever made under the auspices of any government, and although it has been denied, it is suggested by certain Liberal members of parliament are mixed up in it. In May of last year, certain members of the company, who had been granted the land, were asked to place twenty settlers on three homestead lands in each township. They were to put up a deposit of \$50,000 as an evidence of their faith, which money was to be considered part of the purchase price when a final settlement was made by the company. The correspondence shows that this deposit was largely paid in 1901.

No sooner did the company secure this enormous tract of land at the ridiculously low figure, than it commenced looking for the means to carry out its agreement, so much so that on the 5th of December last, it secured patents for 57,000 acres, although not one of the conditions of the sale of the land had been complied with. The government took as security some old numbered sections of land which the company had purchased from the railway company. In January of this year the company again asserted itself and entered a vigorous protest against the Regina land office accepting entries for free homesteads, near the company's lands on the bank of the railway. The company has several subsidiary companies, one of which is the Saskatchewan Farm company. In order to acquire more land the company has been asked for a grant of another complete township at \$1 per acre, but this proposal was too much for even Mr. Sifton to swallow. Other things have been requested of the government, including the establishment of a large model farm in the vicinity of the company's lands, and in this proposition a favorable answer has been given.

THE DOG SHOW.

Attractive Exhibition of Canine Aristocracy at Caledonia Grounds.

Great preparations are being made for the open air dog show—the first held under the auspices of the Pacific Caledonia Grounds Association. The grounds on Saturday. There are up to date over 148 entries, mostly from Victoria and district, although it is also expected that a number of entries will be received from Seattle. Mr. C. C. Yandell, of Seattle, a member of the Post-Intelligence staff, and a well-known dog fancier, will act as a judge at the show. The famous pointer dog King Edward, which has been matched against fast horses at the Meadows at Seattle, will arrive from Seattle today, and she will be matched against a fast trotting horse in a race at the Caledonia grounds in connection with the dog show. This dog has done a mile in 2:25 minutes.

Of the entries secured to date, the class which leads is that of English setters, of which there are 25 entries. The entries include the following: Pointers, 13; Irish setters, 10; Gordon setters, 2; cocker spaniels, 15; field spaniels, 4; Irish terriers, 15; Irish setters, 11; fox terriers, 8; bull terriers, 3; Scott terriers, 1; St. Bernards, 3; bull dogs, 1; greyhounds, 2; and collies, 9.

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Her Mother—Misth Jansing, sh?
Her Father—Golly! But do you feel
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Precautions Taken Against Fire

What is Done at the Edison
And at the Orpheum
Theatres.

The Managers Deny the State-
ments Made By Mr.
Higgins.

Yesterday afternoon a Colonist reporter called on the managers of the Edison and the Orpheum theatres to enquire if they had anything to say in reply to the statements made in a letter from Mr. D. W. Higgins to the city council Monday night, reflecting seriously upon the arrangements at their respective houses in the event of an outbreak of fire. They had a good deal to say, and gave Mr. Higgins' assertions a pretty flat, general denial.

Mr. Higgins, manager of the Edison theatre, Yates street, went to a great deal of trouble to show the Colonist representative the thorough manner in which he had provided against possible outbreaks. Not only do the two large entrance doors swing outward, but there is also another door near the stage, through which the front seats could be emptied in a few moments. The entire capacity of the house is not more than 250, and so that the danger from a stampede is greatly lessened.

Hung up conspicuously in various parts of the house are patent fire extinguishers, which the attendants know how to use. These are extinguishers have been subjected to the severest tests, and were chosen as being the most effective of all the kinds now on the market. One in the Edison is in the lantern room, and the others there are all encased in an iron safe, while asbestos sheets are placed wherever there is a chance of fire. Another of these fire extinguishers is behind the scenes.

Over and above all this, the whole theatre is carefully constructed as to what to do in case of any alarm of fire. In fact, they are trained to deal with such an emergency, and it would seem, from the exhaustive explanation of Manager Higgins, that anything like a panic in a fire in that house is impossible. The walls of the house are of good solid brick, the lighting is electric, every precaution is taken by the management to ensure every performance, so that the danger of an outbreak is reduced to the minimum.

The doors at the side of the auditorium complained of by Mr. Higgins, are not likely to lead to any danger, as they are not of the kind of quick emptying of the house under an alarm. As in the Edison, no chairs are ever allowed in the aisles, and it is a matter of course that the chairs are not completely emptied within two minutes from the fall of the curtain. This applies to both houses.

Manager Higgins, of the Edison, and Manager Yandell, of the Orpheum, cheerfully invite the inspection of their premises by all who feel interested in the matter.

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